

10. Siendo X e Y ángulos independientes entre sí, calcular la diferencia entre el máximo y mínimo valor de :

$$M = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 y - 2\cos x + 2\sin y$$

Respuesta: 8

$$\begin{aligned} -1 &\leq \cos x \leq 1 \\ -2 &\leq \cos x - 1 \leq 0 \\ 0 &\leq (\cos x - 1)^2 \leq 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -1 &\leq \sin y \leq 1 \\ -2 &\leq \sin y - 1 \leq 0 \\ 0 &\leq (\sin y - 1)^2 \leq 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$x \neq y$$

$$M = (\cos^2 x - 2\cos x + 1) - (\sin^2 y - 2\sin y + 1)$$

$$M = (\cos x - 1)^2 - (\sin y - 1)^2$$

$$M_{\max} = \max - \min = 4 - 0 = 4$$

$$M_{\min} = \min - \max = 0 - 4 = -4$$

1. Si : $-\frac{3\pi}{2} < \alpha < \beta < -\pi$; indicar verdadero (V) o falso

(F) según corresponda :

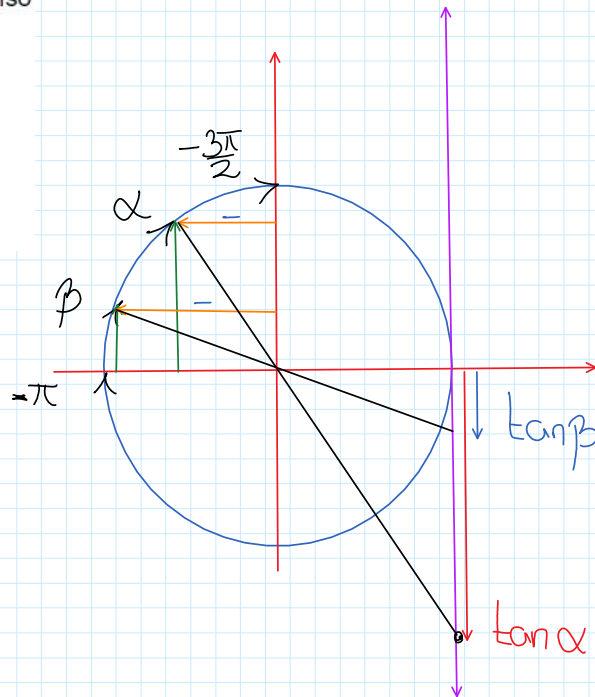
- I. $\sin \alpha > \sin \beta$ ☒ V
II. $\cos \alpha > \cos \beta$ ☒ V
III. $\tan \alpha > \tan \beta$ ☐ F

- A) VVV
D) VFV

- B) FFF
E) VFF

C) VVF

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha &> \sin \beta \\ \cos \alpha &> \cos \beta \\ \tan \alpha &< \tan \beta \end{aligned}$$

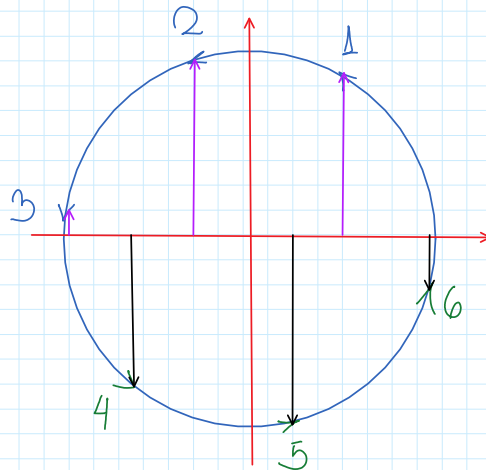


2. Ordenar de menor a mayor:

Sen1, Sen2, Sen3, Sen4, Sen5, Sen6

- A) Sen1; Sen2; Sen3; Sen4; Sen5; Sen6
B) Sen4; Sen5; Sen6; Sen1; Sen2; Sen3
☒ C) Sen5; Sen4; Sen6; Sen3; Sen1; Sen2
D) Sen5; Sen3; Sen4; Sen1; Sen6; Sen2
E) Sen5; Sen6; Sen4; Sen1; Sen3; Sen2

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 3 &< \sin 4 < \sin 6 \\ \sin 3 &< \sin 1 < \sin 2 \end{aligned}$$



3. En la C.T. mostrada, hallar las coordenadas del punto "R" y el área "A" del cuadrilátero ORSQ

A) $R = \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{3}, \frac{\sin \theta}{3} \right); A = -2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$

B) $R = (-\cos \theta, \sin \theta); A = -\frac{4}{3} \sin \theta \cos \theta$

✓ C) $R = \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{3}, -\frac{\sin \theta}{3} \right); A = -\frac{2}{3} \sin \theta \cos \theta$

D) $R = \left(-\frac{\cos \theta}{3}, -\frac{\sin \theta}{3} \right); A = 4 \sin \theta \cos \theta$

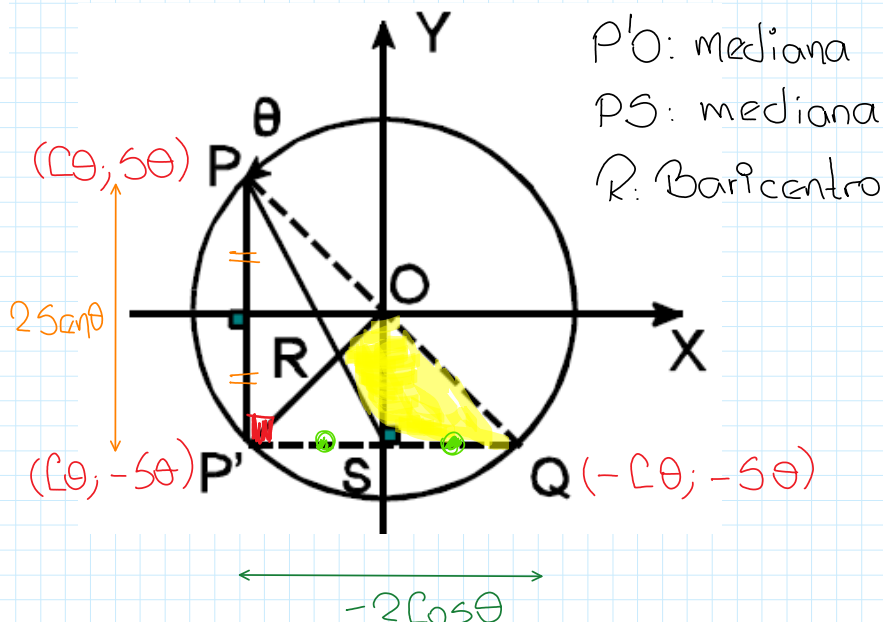
✓ E) $R = \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{3}, -\frac{\sin \theta}{3} \right); A = \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta$



$R \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{3}, -\frac{\sin \theta}{3} \right)$

$S_{\triangle ORSQ} = \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle PP'Q}$

$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2 \sin \theta \cdot 2 \cos \theta}{2}$



4. Determine la extensión de "n", si se tiene que:

$\sqrt{\cos x + \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{n-5}{2}}$

A) [3; 8]

B) [4; 8]

✓ C) [5; 8]

D) [3; 7]

E) [4; 7]

$\cos x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{n-5}{2}$

$2 \cos x + 1 = n-5$

$\cos x = \frac{n-6}{2}$

$\cos x + \frac{1}{2} \geq 0$

$\cos x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$

$-\frac{1}{2} \leq \cos x \leq 1$

$-\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{n-6}{2} \leq \frac{2}{2}$

$5 \leq n \leq 8$

5. Determine la extensión de "k" para que se cumplan simultáneamente las relaciones:

$\sin \theta = \frac{2k+1}{3}$ $\cos \phi = \frac{3k-1}{4}$

A) [-2; -1]

✓ B) [-1; 1]

C) [-2; 1]

D) [1; 5/3]

E) [-1; 5/3]

$-1 \leq \sin \theta \leq 1$

$-1 \leq \frac{2k+1}{3} \leq 1$

$-3 \leq 2k+1 \leq 3$

$-4 \leq 2k \leq 2$

$-2 \leq k \leq 1$

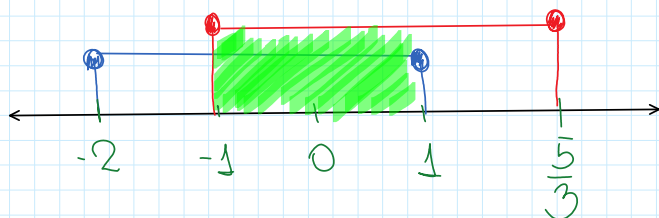
$-1 \leq \cos \phi \leq 1$

$-1 \leq \frac{3k-1}{4} \leq 1$

$-4 \leq 3k-1 \leq 4$

$-3 \leq 3k \leq 5$

$-1 \leq k \leq \frac{5}{3}$



6. Si se tiene que $\theta \in \text{III cuadrante}$ y además:

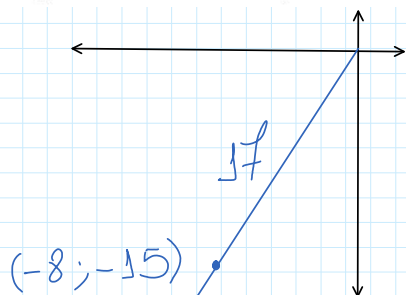
$$2\sec\theta + \sqrt{\cos\theta - 1} = \sqrt[3]{8\tan\theta - 7}$$

calcule el valor de: $S = 3\sin\theta + 5\cos\theta$

A) -5
D) -2

B) -4
E) -1

C) -3



$$\cos\theta = 1$$

$$2(1) + \sqrt{0} = \sqrt[3]{8\tan\theta - 7}$$

$$8 = 8\tan\theta - 7$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{15}{8}$$

$$\cos\theta - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \cos\theta \geq 1 \begin{cases} \cos\theta > 1 \\ \cos\theta = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$S = 3\left(-\frac{15}{17}\right) + 5\left(-\frac{8}{17}\right) = \frac{-45 - 40}{17}$$

8. Hallar la extensión de " α " en $[-0; \pi]$ de la siguiente igualdad:

$$2\cos^2\theta = \tan\alpha + 1; \theta \in \mathbb{R}$$

A) $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]$

B) $\left[\frac{3\pi}{4}; \pi\right]$

C) $\left(0; \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cup \left(\frac{3\pi}{4}; \pi\right)$

D) $\left(0; \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

E) $\left(0; \frac{\pi}{4}\right] \cup \left[\frac{3\pi}{4}; \pi\right)$

$$-1 \leq \cos\theta \leq 1$$

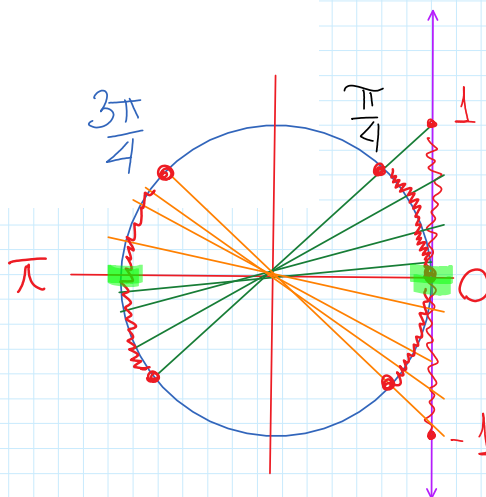
$$0 \leq \cos^2\theta \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq 2\cos^2\theta \leq 2$$

$$0 \leq \tan\alpha + 1 \leq 2$$

$$-1 \leq \tan\alpha \leq 1$$

$$\rightarrow \tan\alpha = 0$$



$$0 < \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \cup \frac{3\pi}{4} \leq \alpha < \pi$$